

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 1903. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow certain small businesses to defer payment of tax; to the Committee on Finance.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1062

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1062, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote organ donation and facilitate interstate linkage and 24-hour access to State donor registries, and for other purposes.

S. 1248

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1248, a bill to establish a National Housing Trust Fund in the Treasury of the United States to provide for the development of decent, safe, and affordable, housing for low-income families, and for other purposes.

S. 1306

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1306, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to transfer all excise taxes imposed on alcohol fuels to the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 1469

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1469, a bill to amend the Head Start and Early Head Start programs to ensure that children eligible to participate in those programs are identified and treated for lead poisoning, and for other purposes.

S. 1566

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1566, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue code of 1986 to modify and expand the credit for electricity produced from renewable resources and waste products, and for other purposes.

S. 1607

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1607, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of remote monitoring services under the medicare program.

S. 1832

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1832, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the credit for the production of electricity from renewable resources to include production of energy from agricultural and animal waste.

S. RES. 109

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr.

HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 109, a resolution designating the second Sunday in the month of December as "National Children's Memorial Day" and the last Friday in the month of April as "Children's Memorial Flag Day".

AMENDMENT NO. 2699

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2699.

AMENDMENT NO. 2717

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2717 proposed to H.R. 622, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 2722

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2722.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. EDWARDS:

S. 1900. A bill to protect against cyberterrorism and cybercrime, and for other purposes; the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. EDWARDS:

S. 1901. A bill to authorize the National Science Foundation and the National Security Agency to establish programs to increase the number of qualified faculty teaching advanced courses conducting research in the field of cybersecurity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. president, since the horrifying events of September 11, our country's number one priority has been to secure our families against the scourge of terrorism.

First, in our hearts, of course, are the men and women on the frontlines of the fight: the soldiers fighting for freedom half a world away; the firefighters and police officers in New York; the postal workers here in Washington.

Those of us elected to serve in Washington have a special responsibility to protect our security. To discharge that duty, I have been working with my colleagues here in the Senate. We have made a great deal of progress, but there's a lot more work to do.

After a long debate, Congress passed and the President signed important legislation, based partly on a bill I introduced, to tighten security in our airports. But we have to do more.

There are several bills that I have helped author that are working their way through Congress. Two of these bills, to tighten security at seaports and to protect against bioterrorism, have already passed the Senate and are

awaiting action in the House. Another bill, to tighten our border security, should reach the Senate floor soon. All three should be enacted quickly. You can be sure our enemies are not waiting for us to act.

One of the greatest challenges in the struggle for security is to prepare for the next attack, not just the last one. We have seen how vicious thugs can destroy innocent life with airplanes, how they can terrorize ordinary people with biological weapons. We are responding to those threats. But what about threats whose awful consequences we haven't yet felt?

Today I want to talk about one of those threats: the threat of "cyberterrorism", an attack against the computer networks upon which our safety and economy now depend. Computers have become a foundation of our electricity, oil, gas, water, telephones, emergency services, and banks, not to mention our national defense apparatus.

Computer networks have brought extraordinary improvements in the way we live and work. We communicate more often, more quickly, more cheaply. With the push of a button in a classroom or a bedroom, our children can get more information than most libraries have ever held.

Yet there is a dark side to the internet, a new set of dangers. Today, if you ask an expert quietly, he or she will tell you that cyberspace is a very vulnerable place. Terrorists could cause terrible harm. They might be able to stop all traffic on the internet. Shut down power for entire cities for extended periods. Disrupt our phones. Poison our water. Paralyze our emergency services—police, firefighters, ambulances. The list goes on. We now live in a world where a terrorist can do as much damage with a keyboard and a modem as with a gun or a bomb.

Already, one hacker has broken into a computer-controlled waste management system and caused millions of gallons of raw sewage to spill into parks, rivers, and private property. You probably haven't heard about this attack because it occurred in Australia. But imagine if terrorists launched calculated, coordinated attacks on America.

Our enemies are already targeting our networks. After September 11, a Pakistani group hacked into two government web services, including one at the Department of Defense, and declared a "cyber jihad" against the United States. Another series of attacks, known as "Moonlight Maze," assaulted the Pentagon, Department of Energy, and NASA, and obtained vast quantities of technical defense research. To date, we can be thankful that these attacks have not been terribly sophisticated. But that could change soon. As the Defense Science Board recently stated, the U.S. will eventually be attacked "by a sophisticated adversary using an effective array of information warfare tools and